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# Statues of Abraham Lincoln

Gutzon Borglum  
Mount Rushmore  
and  
Stone Mountain

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

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tendent at the maximum-security prison in Philadelphia

The Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette

Earlier, negotiators saw hostages who were taken after an aborted escape attempt Wednesday night. They said none of them apparently had been harmed.

Reid identified Joseph Bowen as the leader of

The status of the talks was "like a roller coaster," with negotiators feeling optimistic and without an agreement being reached, which, administrative assistant to

The captors made no demands and set no deadlines, he said.

Authorities opened communications with the

tails of their disclosed.

Dragovic, convention tear-tors and police hostages the

The other in their cells

Friday, October 30, 1981

# Sculpted history needs ID

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL, S.D. (UPI) — The jackhammers, scaffolds and drills were put away for the last time and the faces of four great U.S. presidents were there for all to see. It was 40 years ago Saturday.

Federal funding for the Mount Rushmore project had run out, leaving unfinished the massive sculpture Gutzon Borglum had undertaken.

More than 450,000 tons of rock had been removed from the mountain in the central Black Hills south of Rapid City from 1927 to 1941 at a cost of nearly \$1 million.

But Borglum had wanted full busts of the four presidents — George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abra-



ham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt — not just their faces. He also planned a Hall of Records to explain who the four were and why the carvings were made, along with a history of America.

Borglum's son, Lincoln, wrapped up the project after his father died in March 1941 and was the first superintendent for the memorial, viewed

by more than 49 million people since 1942.

Borglum, now 68, said in a telephone interview from his Harlingen, Texas, home his only regret is that the Hall of Records has not been completed.

"After all, 10,000 years from now, people are going to say, 'Who were those guys?'" he said.

## Mount Rushmore sculptor wants completion of project

By MACK SISK

United Press International

HARLINGEN, Texas — A man who spent 10 years helping his father chisel Mount Rushmore into a national "Shrine of Democracy" says his father's dream is still unfulfilled 42 years after the money ran out and the work stopped.

Lincoln Borglum, 71, spent 10 years working beside his father, Gutzon Borglum, on the 60-foot faces of presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

The elder Borglum, son of a Danish immigrant who became a renowned sculptor decades before he started on Mount Rushmore, worked 16 years on the project, but never lived to see it completed. He died March 6, 1941, at the age of 74.

Lincoln Borglum, named for the president whom Gutzon revered, put

the finishing touches on the four faces that comprise the largest sculpture in the world.

From the outset, Gutzon said a Hall of Records was an integral part of his plans. He said the significance of Mount Rushmore might be lost to perpetuity because the granite sculpture may outlast today's civilization.

The elder sculptor had planned for the 80-by-100-foot hall to be filled with busts of important historical figures and writings about various disciplines of the United States. It was to be his "signature."

The hall would be across a ravine from the monument, with its entrance 400 feet from the bottom of the mountain.

Congress approved the hall, but work on it was interrupted a month later by Pearl Harbor. The nation's attention turned to World War II and work never was resumed on the hall.



## Carving the American Dream

Washington and Jefferson switched places and the "Hall of Records" was never built, but Gutzon Borglum's carvings on Mount Rushmore represent a magnificent undertaking.

By LAREM ZAITUL  
Of the New York Daily News

On certain days at the change of seasons, weather in the Black Hills of South Dakota can be a whimsical thing. A morning of slashing rain gives way suddenly to sunshine — end again, just as suddenly, to hail and fog and sun again. And as the weather changes, so does "The Mountain."

It can be misty grey or brilliant white. Clouds close in briefly and then part like veils. Sometimes, when the rain stains the stone, you'll hear a visitor say: "Doesn't it look as if they're crying?"

Gutzon Borglum would have smiled. Imagination, said the sculptor of Mount Rushmore, was his most important tool.

It took hundreds of workers, about a million Depression-era dollars and 14 years to create the memorial — but most of all, it took imagination. Borglum's work was to place the faces of four presidents on a mountaintop. Four faces, eyes forever on a far horizon, carved in granite by the hand and mind and heart of a fellow visionary.

### Models of note

George Washington symbolizes the founding of our nation; Thomas Jefferson represents the

spirit of independence and self-government; Abraham Lincoln preserved the Union and stands for freedom for all; Teddy Roosevelt, was the "friend of the common man" and carried forth the dreams of the other three.

Poor Teddy. He was the most controversial of the choices, and a lot of people still challenge his inclusion in the glorified company. The challenge is made stronger when you learn that Borglum was an active campaigner for the Bull Moose Party.

Never mind. In terms of art, and Rushmore is a work of art, the Roosevelt sculpture is also thought to be the best of the four.

### Cowboys and Indians?

How did the memorial come about? In 1923, South Dakota historian Doane Robinson proposed carving the Black Hills' needle-like rock formations into Western figures — cowboys and Indians and the like. To survey the plan, he selected Idaho-born Borglum, who had studied with Auguste Rodin ("The Thinker") in Paris and had learned the basics of monumental sculpture at the Stone Mountain, Ga., Confederate memorial.

Borglum nixed the needles, saying they would look like a lot of to-



Mount Rushmore: Chiseling presidents for eternity (well, almost)

tem poles. Besides, this son of immigrants had a grander scheme; he wanted something that would speak to and of all America, not a single region.

The Rushmore project was approved and was begun with private funding. The federal government agreed to help with matching grants and ended up footing most of the bill. Work started in 1927, when Borglum was 60, and ended in 1941, a few months after his death at age 73.

The sculptor worked both aloft and in a studio at the base of the mountain, where he placed scale models, calculated measurements, observed the effects of the sunlight and directed workers on the face of the cliff. (Jefferson, by the way, was initially begun to the left of Washington, but the workers hit bad rock. He developed a sloping forehead and was destroyed.)

Borglum chose Rushmore not only for the quality of its stone but for the southern exposure, know-

ing that the changing light would give life to his work. All day long, the expressions change, partly because of the natural play of sun and shadow, partly because of calculation: Granite shafts are embedded in the eyes to reflect the rays.

Though the project was massive, the work was intricate. The rock (450,000 tons of it) was blasted away to within four inches of what would be each face. It was then honeycombed with drill holes, chipped off and chiseled. Finally, an air hammer was used to smooth and whiten the stone.

### Built to last

Over the years, there has been little deterioration, though natural cracks in the granite do resurface. A National Park Service ranger gives annual facelifts, filling in small fissures with a mixture of linseed oil, granite dust and white lead, and removing tiny patches of lichen.

According to geological studies, granite erodes about an inch every 1,500 years. At that rate, the faces could be there for a few millennia.

Borglum, ever an optimist, was sure they would be there and worried that far-future generations would wonder who these four men

Turn to AN IMMIGRANT'S/Page 16S

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## A mountain of questions

These are among frequently asked questions by visitors to Mount Rushmore:

**Q.** How did the mountain get its name?

**A.** It was named for Charles Rushmore, a New York lawyer who went to South Dakota in 1885 to investigate land claims. Whether the mountain was christened in jest or respect is disputed, but the name stuck. The proud Rushmore was among the first to contribute to the Borglum project.

**Q.** How high is it?

**A.** About 5,630 feet above sea level.

**Q.** How big are the faces?

**A.** Sixty to 70 feet long.

**Q.** Was anyone killed during the work?

**A.** No.

**Q.** Will there ever be a fifth face?

**A.** Probably not. There isn't enough "good" granite left. And there's the question of violating artistic integrity by adding the work of another sculptor.

**Q.** Where's the Indian?

**A.** Some people see an Indian's profile in the uncarved granite to the left of Washington. But according to the Park Service, "depending on one's imagination, an infinite number of Indians can be found."

**Q.** How much plaster of Paris was used?

**A.** The faces are made entirely of granite, polished to whiteness.

**Q.** Where do you put them in winter?

**A.** They stay where they are.

**Q.** How can we get to the house in heck?

**A.** The house referred to is the one in Hitchcock's "North by Northwest." But, aside from one scene filmed in the park restaurant, the movie was made in a studio. There is no house.

**Q.** Can we climb to the Hall of Records?

**A.** No. Only park rangers are allowed up, and the area is patrolled. Climbers are liable for a \$150 fine.

— Larem Zaitul

## TRAVEL TIPS

by  
Larry Thompson, CTC

One of the columns I wrote several weeks ago described a feature that The Travel Place computer system - American Airlines SABRE - has that is a real money saver to you, the traveler. The formula we mentioned is WPNCB and by typing that into our computer while we are confirming your flights, we can offer you lower air fares. In Fort Wayne, there is only one other travel agency besides THE TRAVEL PLACE to have this cost-saving feature and we are happy to have it.

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SANDY HILL/AP

## BUT DO THEY DO SHIRTS?

Last year it was the Statue of Liberty and Hands Across America. This summer's patriotic gesture is a 45-by-85½-foot American flag, scheduled to drape Abraham Lincoln's image on Mount Rushmore, then be whipped away during the July Fourth rededication of the figure on its 50th anniversary. Supported by small individual contributions, the flag and the ceremonies in which it is playing a central role were conceived by artist Marc Valentine (*near left*), who, aided by flagmaker Mark Langlais, ended up with the tedious six-hour job of hand-ironing the big nylon banner in a Boston hotel ballroom.

For the rest of the summer, the Stars and Stripes will visit towns dear to President Lincoln, including his Hodgenville, Ky., birthplace, his Lincoln City, Ind., boyhood home and Springfield, Ill., where he practiced law, wed Mary Todd and raised a family. "We want people to touch the flag," says National Park Service spokeswoman Edie Shean-Hammond. Fine, but don't forget the iron for touch-ups along the way.

## Blaze Near Mt. Rushmore Forces Hundreds to Flee

By The Associated Press

A forest fire veered away from the Mount Rushmore National Memorial yesterday after forcing a thousand residents and tourists from the area, while a huge grass fire was stopped 10 miles from the Alaska pipeline.

Sgt. Howard Brunner of the Sheriff's Department in Pennington County, S.D., who late Wednesday helped evacuate the tourist town of Keystone, just north of the memorial, said, "When we told them it was burning 1,000 acres per hour and it was three miles away, they kind of believed us."

Visitors were allowed to return to Mount Rushmore yesterday morning, but it was accessible only from the west. Dan Wenk, superintendent of the memorial, said that smoke was visible in the distance but that there was none at the 1,275-acre memorial itself.

### Lodge Threatened Briefly

Billows of smoke were visible 160 miles away in Pierre, the state capital, and flames briefly threatened the memorial's Game Lodge, where Presidents Coolidge and Eisenhower spent summer vacations.

The blaze, believed to have been ig-

### The memorial is reopened as the fire turns away.

nited Monday by lightning, was fed by timber and grass dried by drought in Custer State Park, to the southeast, and the Black Hills National Forest, in which the memorial is situated. The flames came within three miles of Mount Rushmore before turning south, said Richard Hohmann, a spokesman for the state Division of Forestry.

### A Million Visitors Yearly

The fire, which had blackened 10,500 acres by yesterday afternoon, showed signs of continuing its sweep away from the memorial, said Jerry Hagen, a fire information officer with the United States Forest Service.

Early yesterday, sheriff's officials asked up to 400 people to leave Keystone and Mount Rushmore, Mr. Hagen said. Six hundred people were evacuated earlier from Custer State Park.

The memorial, which features the likenesses of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt carved into a mountainside, attracts about a million visitors a year.

In Alaska, 72 firefighters gained the upper hand after battling a 126,000-acre fire in the center of the state for three days.

Tom Brennan, a spokesman for the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, said the pipeline has a wide right-of-way and is built of thick steel that has been heavily insulated, so it was not susceptible to serious damage even if the fire had reached it.

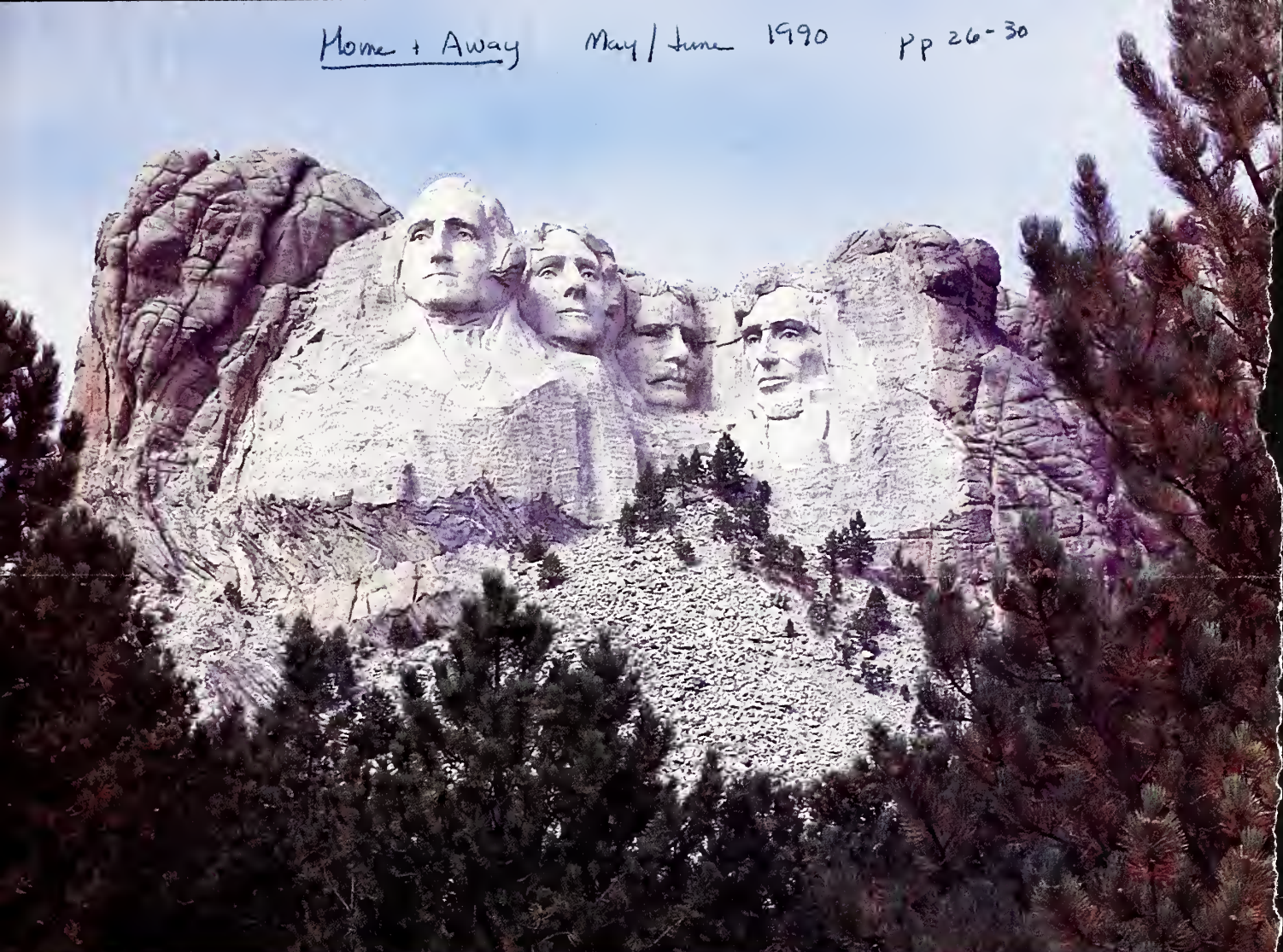
### Other Fires Burning

Elsewhere in Alaska, firefighters reported progress in attempts to contain a 53,230-acre fire burning since Saturday in the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, 25 miles northeast of Fort Yukon, and a 40,000-acre blaze 35 miles southwest of Ambler, Alaska.

In the continental United States, smaller fires were burning yesterday in Bridger-Teton National Forest, Yellowstone National Park and Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming and Zion National Park in Utah.

*N.Y. Times 7/8/88*





## Gutzon Borglum

### The Man Behind Mount Rushmore

**W**hether it's their first visit or their hundredth, most people are profoundly awed by the sight of Mount Rushmore. They are amazed at the sheer size of the granite sculpture, and many are moved to quiet contemplation and feelings of patriotism on seeing the faces of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

As a native South Dakotan who has been to Rushmore many times, I never fail to be impressed and inspired anew not only by the carving itself, but also by what it stands for . . . Shrine of Democracy.

More than 2 million visitors come from all over the world to the national memorial annually. The four faces are well known to most, but occasionally someone doesn't get it quite right. I once heard a gentleman, obviously from the South, explaining to others in his party, "Theah's Washington . . . and Lincoln . . . Teddy Roosevelt . . . and Jeffuhson Davis." Rumor has it the stony visage of Thomas Jefferson winced.

As originally dreamed, the mountain carving in South Dakota's Black Hills was to be Wild West figures carved on the granite spires lining Needles Highway, one of the most scenic drives in the United States. But Gutzon Borglum, who was to become the Rushmore sculptor, had a plan "for a great Northern Memorial in the center of the nation," and he set out to create it.



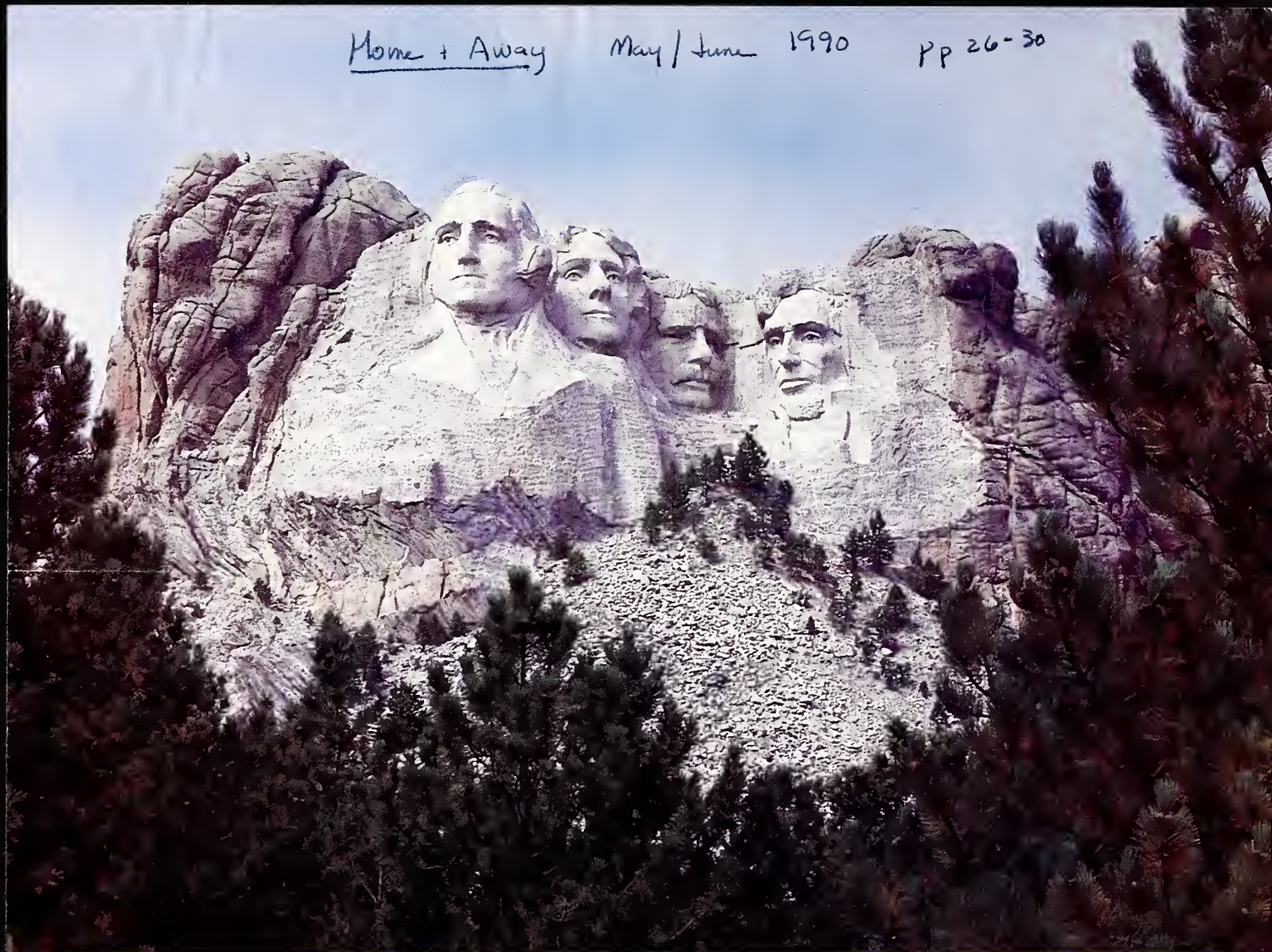
WILLIAM R. WILSON

On Aug. 10, 1927, Borglum drilled the first hole high on the mountain. In the large crowd on hand to witness the official beginning of the sculpture was President Calvin Coolidge, who was vacationing at the State Game Lodge in nearby Custer State Park. The day before, Coolidge surprised the nation by announcing, "I do not choose to run for president in 1928."

Starting when he was 60 years old, Borglum for the next 14 years battled weather, lack of money, failing health, and sometimes his supporters as work on the mountain proceeded haltingly. Of the 14 years, only six and a half were truly spent in carving. Initially the project was financed

By Durand Young





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By Durand Young



with privately raised funds, but federal appropriations ultimately paid most of the costs.

As a national memorial, Mount Rushmore is financed with federal funds today. There has never been an admission charge. But the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, a private support organization in existence for 60 years, is active in the development and preservation of the monument in cooperation with the National Park Service.

The society is currently engaged in a massive fundraising campaign to pay for needed improvements to visitor facilities and preservation of the memorial itself.

In 1991, the nation will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the completion of Mount Rushmore, and on July 4 that year the monument will have its final dedication.

### Not Very Modest

The fiery Borglum had a many-faceted personality: renowned artist, political figure welcome at the White House, frequently the center of controversy. Grandson James Borglum, who lives on the family ranch near Custer State Park, recently said of his grandfather, "He was not very modest."

Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote of his friend, "Gutzon was for war, all sorts of war, six wars at a time."

Borglum was an accomplished painter and sculptor long before beginning work on Mount Rushmore. And carving a mountain was not new to him. He had spent several years sculpting a memorial to the Confederacy on Stone Mountain in Georgia, only to destroy his models and plans for its completion in a stormy, widely publicized quarrel with his backers.

### Unfinished Forever

Borglum's death in 1941 left the carving of Mount Rushmore unfinished. He had planned to sculpt the four presidents down to the waist. His son Lincoln carried on, but federal funds ran out later in the year, and Pearl Harbor turned the nation's attention to World War II. No further carving has been done and none is planned despite a spate of suggestions—some humorous, some serious—to add other faces to the mountain.

There are two "best" times to visit Mount Rushmore. Morning light is best for viewing and picture taking. Evening programs followed by floodlighting of the monument are presented from mid-May through mid-September in the amphitheater. The memorial and visitor center are open year-round.

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*Home & Away* is joining in the campaign by pledging \$500 to the project and urges you and all readers to add

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For a fuller appreciation of the talent and personality of Gutzon Borglum and of Mount Rushmore itself, be sure to visit The Rushmore-Borglum Story in the nearby town of Keystone.

The large collection of Borglum art and memorabilia tell more than the story of the mountain carving itself. Included are many of the sculptor's tools, working models and measuring devices. As you proceed at your own pace through the gallery, your hand-held radio receiver describes what is displayed in front of you—Borglum's paintings, statues, furniture, original writings, photographs and other personal materials. Your hosts at The Rushmore-Borglum Story are Howard and Audrey Shaff, Borglum biographers.

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# Sculpture Review

Second Quarter, 1991

Vol. XXIX, No. 2

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## HIGHLIGHTS

### Cover

**Situated in the Black Hills** of South Dakota, the Mount Rushmore Memorial is a colossal carving featuring the first, third, sixteenth and twenty-sixth Presidents of the United States: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. Washington's head alone is 60 feet high; on that basis, a full-length figure in stone would be 465 feet tall. (Photo: Paul Horsted, courtesy of South Dakota Tourism.)

Work on the Memorial began in 1927, after sculptor Gutzon Borglum left Georgia in a huff following a dispute over control of another colossal project - Stone Mountain, Georgia, which he left unfinished. Mount Rushmore was completed over a 14-year period, with workmen carving out the design based on models that were themselves scaled at 1 inch to every foot of stone. Crews drilled, blasted and chiseled the four portraits, removing more than 800 million pounds of stone from the Black Hills.

Borglum's own words perhaps explain what this imposing monument stands for and the fascination it has held for visitors through the years:

We are not trying to carve an epic, portray a moonlight scene, or write a sonnet . . . We are cool-headedly, clear-mindedly setting down a few crucial, epochal facts regarding the accomplishments of the Old World radicals who shook the shackles of oppression from their light feet and fled despotism to people a continent; who built an empire and rewrote the philosophy of freedom and compelled the world to accept a wiser, happier form of government.

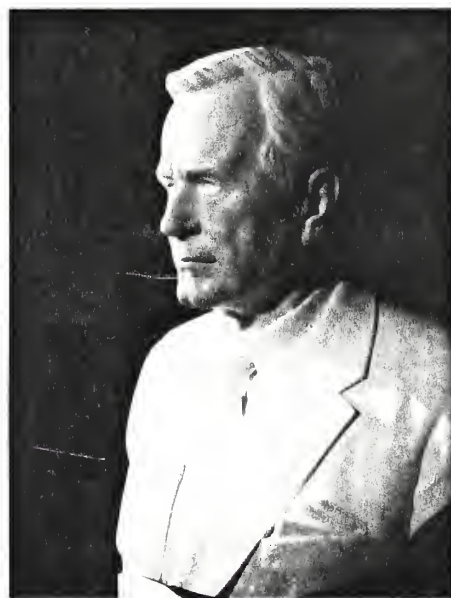
. . . let us place there, carved high, as close to heaven as we can, the words of our leaders, their faces, to show posterity what manner of men they were. Then breathe a prayer that these records will endure until the wind and the rain alone shall wear them away.

Borglum died in March 1941; Lincoln Borglum, his son, finished his work. Nine months later Pearl Harbor was attacked, and federal funds were diverted from Mount Rushmore to the war effort. Consequently, the completed Memorial was never formally dedicated. Nonetheless, more than two million people visit it each year, and more than 60 million have viewed the Memorial since its creation.

The enormous busts of the four Presidents have been miniaturized

for the faces of three coins, the largest of which is 1½ inches. Struck by the United States Mint, the commemorative coins celebrate the 50th anniversary of this distinctive American monument. (See page 11.)

*Excerpted from an article by Charles Logan, published in "The Numismatist," April 1991.*



*George Bush*, Carrara marble, life size, pink Tennessee marble pedestal, by Walker Hancock. Gallery, Senate Wing, United States Capitol.

A marble bust of **George Herbert Walker Bush** by Walker Hancock was formally unveiled on June 27, 1991, in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol and later placed in the Senate Wing. It honors him as President of the Senate, 1981-1989, a position coterminous with the Vice Presidency. Bush, the 43rd V. P., is the first chief executive in office to attend the unveiling of his Vice Presidential bust. It is the 42nd marble bust to enter the collection at the United States Capitol. (The marble bust of the 39th Vice President, Spiro Agnew, was never completed.)

Hancock has had many commissions from Washington in the past, including the Vice Presidential busts of Hubert Humphrey and Gerald Ford, the bust of former Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger and the monumental seated statue of James Madison in the Library of Congress.

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The Magazine for a Strong America

Vol. 130, No. 4

April 1991

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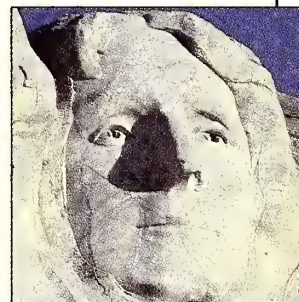
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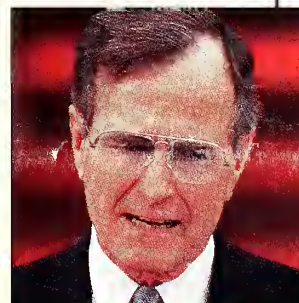
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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



# FACES OF PATRIOTISM

More than 2 million Americans visit Mount Rushmore annually to view the 'Shrine of Democracy.' It is not unusual for some to cry.

**L**OCATED across the plains from Rapid City and high in the remote northwest Black Hills of South Dakota, it isn't an easy site to reach. Yet, every year, more than 2 million eager travelers come for a firsthand look at the mammoth faces of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt sculpted from the granite of mighty 6,200-foot Mount Rushmore. Chances are, in 1991 when the site marks a half-century, even more will make what many regard as a pilgrimage to see the presidential faces that would comfortably fit on men 645-feet tall.

As they view the spectacular sight rising 400 feet, it is not unusual for visitors to cry. It is a profound patriotic experience. In fact, the awesome site—officially The Mount Rushmore National Memorial—is referred to as the "Shrine of Democracy."

The huge Mount Rushmore sculptures were the painstaking and arduous work of more than 360 powdermen, hoist operators, blacksmiths and their

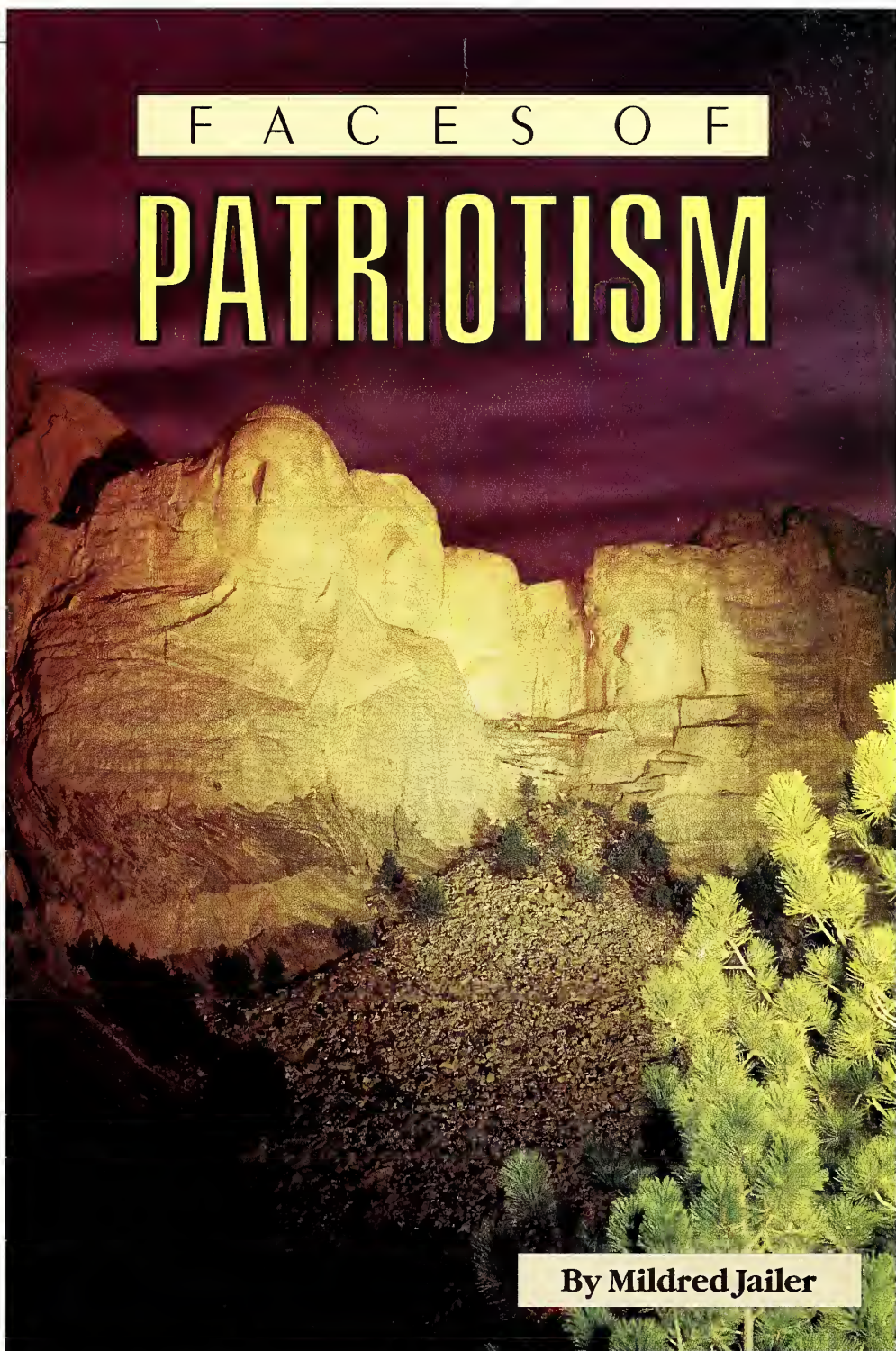
*Free-lance writer Mildred Jailer of Maywood, N.J., specializes in articles on American life, present and past.*

assistants who were paid up to \$1.50 an hour and toiled under supervision of the sculptor. This was in a day when the only access to the mountain was by foot, horseback or horse-drawn wagon over abandoned logging roads. The story of the gargantuan task is, in its way, as compelling as the site itself.

In 1923, Doane Robinson, the state historian of South Dakota, thought of featuring colossal statues of Western heroes—Kit Carson, John Colter, Jim

Bridger—on the granite "Needles" in the Black Hills. When Robinson invited American sculptor Gutzon Borglum to carry out the plan, Borglum was quick to realize the stone spires were too weathered and unstable to be carved.

Borglum had his own idea. However romantic and regionally important the Western men might be, they lacked national significance. Instead, why not men who held meaning for every citizen in the country? A few great Americans



ROBERT ESSEL/THE STOCK MARKET

**By Mildred Jailer**



immediately started the sculpture list: George Washington, who represented the strength and inspiration of the newly independent nation; Abraham Lincoln, who held the country together during its greatest trial, and Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence.

The practical choice for the project was landscape-dominating Mount Rushmore. Its massive granite cap was large enough and had the appropriate texture to hold gigantic presidential figures. It faced southeast where the sunlight would enhance their aesthetic appeal.

Construction began on Aug. 10, 1927, when President Calvin Coolidge presided at the official dedication and named the site a national memorial. It was only then, after measuring his first model of the sculpture, that Borglum saw there was room for one more President. Theodore Roosevelt had been discussed as a possibility, but President Coolidge made the deciding statement when he mentioned Roosevelt worked to protect the rights of the working man.

Borglum revised his plaster of paris models nine times to ensure the finished sculpture would avoid the deep cracks and fissures that continued to be discovered in the rock. At least one change occurred when Borglum became dissatisfied with Washington's head and

moved the position. The models were more than illustrative; they were the chief pattern for the project.

In addition to Borglum's models of the sculpture, five-foot models, scaled at one inch to the foot, were made of each figure and hauled onto the mountain-side to serve as guides for the workmen. Of equal importance, measurements of the contours and features on the models were enlarged and transferred to the mountain in a series of defining points that told the workers where and how much rock to blast away. The holes for the dynamite were prepared with jackhammers or pneumatic drills fitted with star drill bits that ranged from a few inches in length to several feet. Three large compressors, at the base of the mountain, supplied air to power the tools. When sculpting was especially active, it was normal for the on-site blacksmith to sharpen hundreds of drill bits every day.

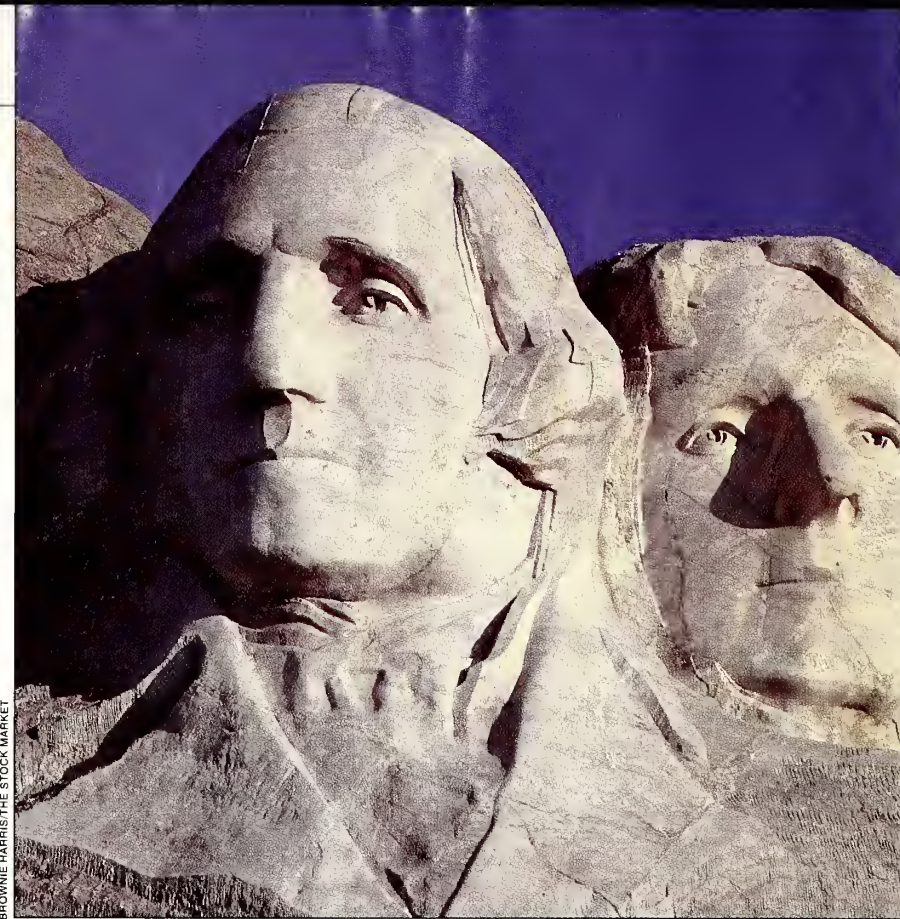
As worked progressed, the drillers and powdermen became so skilled, they could block out a nose to within several inches of the finished surface, shape the lips, grade the contours of the cheeks and round the brows. When the project was completed, 450,000 tons of

rock had been removed.

To refine the sculpture, excess rock was wedged off with a hammer or a small drill and a wedging tool. A small air hammer was used for the final smoothing—a process called "bumping."

During the early phase of the project, the men climbed the mountain on a crude ladder formed of stripped pine trees nailed into crevices with cleats. A small winch, positioned at the top of the ladder, brought cable for the planned tramway from across the valley. Supplies

**DYNAMITE DOSES**—A worker on the original sculptures prepares dynamite charges to blast away the rock.



BROWNIE HARRIS/THE STOCK MARKET

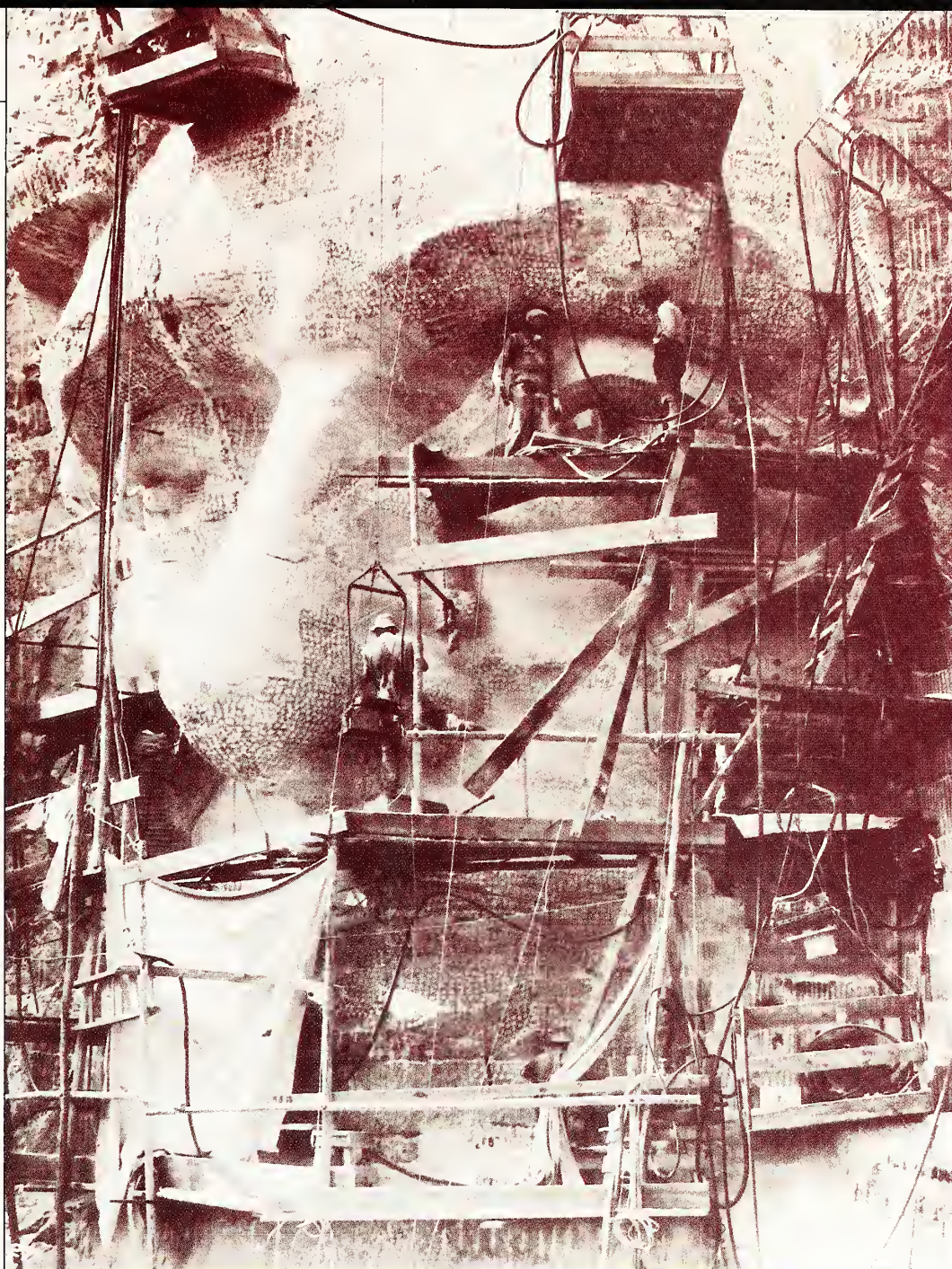


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



TOM BEAN/THE STOCK MARKET





**A 14-YEAR FACE JOB**—Using pneumatic drills and dynamite to shape the 60-foot faces on Mount Rushmore, workers in bosun's chairs copied the features from 5-foot models created in plaster of paris by American sculptor Gutzon Borglum.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

were hoisted to the mountain top in a bucket attached to the cable. An 1,800-foot, three-inch pipe was installed beside the ladder to provide air for the jackhammers from the compressors at the base of the mountain. Gradual climbing and lifting improvements were made, but it was eight years before a spacious and sturdy cable car was completed.

Once on the mountainside, the men worked on scaffolds and in bosun chairs, cages and swing seats sus-

pended from the mountain top. Weather conditions were often punishing, ranging from beating heat to strong winds and below-zero temperatures. When the weather became too severe, sheds on the mountain top, also used for storing tools, provided temporary shelter.

In 1930, about 2,500 people who, by then, were able to make the slow and tortuous trip by automobile, arrived to see the face of George Washington that had reached a rough resemblance of the first President. The occasion, a prelimi-

nary dedication with President Herbert Hoover in attendance, served as a signal for a continuing stream of travelers to come to watch the intricate carving job in progress.

The presidential grouping was completed in 1941, 14 years since the day construction began. Six-and-a-half years were spent in carving. Bad weather caused some of the delays, but lack of money was the chief cause. At first, the project was supported by private dona-

*Please turn to page 66*



## PATRIOTISM

*Continued from page 27*

tions that flowed in with the publicity generated by President Coolidge. Soon after the headlines disappeared, the gifts did, too. In 1937, the federal government assumed financial responsibility and appropriated \$836,000 of the \$990,000 needed for the final four years. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial today is under the authority

of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The 60-year-old Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, a private support group, cooperates with the National Park Service in preserving the site.

Sculptor Gutzon Borglum was already familiar with oversize sculpting when he assumed the carving of Mount Rushmore. His previous commission was a head of General Robert E. Lee on Stone Mountain in Georgia. The project was scrapped over disagreements between Borglum and the committee in charge. The experience, however, gave the sculptor a knowledge of a specialized

engineering technique that he planned to apply to Mount Rushmore. The results are awesome. The presidential heads measure 60 feet from the chin to the top of the head. Each nose measures 20 feet. Each mouth is 18 feet wide. The eyes are 11 feet across. But the spectacular size was not intended to be the major attraction. And the sculpture was not meant as a memorial to the four Presidents.

The dimensions, Borglum believed, "should be determined by the importance to civilization of the events commemorated." The presidential representations are a lasting reminder of this country's past achievements and the hope a democracy offers for the future.

Scientists have predicted Mount Rushmore will survive for the next 100,000, maybe half-million years. But they did not foresee the inclusion of man-carved faces.

Even as work was in progress, Borglum recognized that if water was allowed to flow through the cracks in the granite, the heating and cooling of the water would cause the rock to expand and contract. A constant movement, of this type, can shift the rock. Borglum devised a way to seal the cracks with a mixture of linseed oil, white lead and powdered granite. Now every fall, three members of the Mount Rushmore staff, fastened into safety harnesses, are lowered over the faces by winches to patch cracks with the same mixture. Recently, an engineering firm conducted a comprehensive examination of the cracks through a series of close-up photographs that is expected to result in an effective maintenance-preservation plan.

The preservation plan is twofold: fill natural cracks annually and discover a compound to seal the entire sculpture against wear and tear. The memorial has never been cleaned because nature has done the job with rain and snow and bleaching by sunlight.

In addition to the natural cracks, the light granite complexion of the presidential portraits will slowly weather to match the gray-brown of the adjoining cliffs. Sandblasting and other mechanical procedures of removing the darker buildup are dangerous because such practices tend to remove surface rock. Compounds have been offered to seal the faces against weathering, but testing produced either discoloring or a complete change in the color of the rock. The search for a solution continues.

In the meantime, anyone who has not visited this great American site can expect it to be waiting for them the next few thousand years. □

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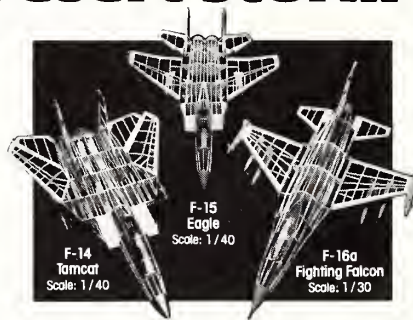
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# Mount Rushmore gets presidential dedication

## Associated Press

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL, S.D. — Amid the fanfare of trumpets and the thunder of kettledrums, President Bush on Wednesday led America in an early celebration of Independence Day and national ideals "as towering and solid" as the granite colossus of Mount Rushmore.

Joined by a cast of celebrities, Bush was the guest of honor at the 50th anniversary of the completion of the memorial to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

The monument, featuring 60-foot-tall chiseled faces of the four presidents, was finished in 1941 but never formally dedicated because of the death of its sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, and the nation's entry into World War II.

Under a brilliant summer sun, 3,500 people joined Bush in a ceremony at the foot of the memorial.

There was plenty of pageantry, with trumpet salutes, crashing cymbals and thundering drums

by military bands.

Rosemary Clooney led the audience in singing "America the Beautiful."

Bush's visit was the prelude to July Fourth parades and celebrations that the president promised would be a tribute to American troops returning from the Persian Gulf war.

Under the granite gaze of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, Bush summoned Americans to devote themselves to the ideals that the four presidents championed: independence, freedom, democracy and equality.

"Today we must build on their beginnings," Bush said.

"We must continue to preserve our greatness while pushing back the limits of our imagination."

"We must teach our children the responsibility that comes with freedom," he said.

"We must remind them of the endless possibilities of the American dream."

Bush said the nation faces enormous challenges. "But remember, this is America, and here

great things are possible."

"Look at the vast sculpture before us," he said, "and you see carved in stone a symbol that evokes the American character, soaring and unafraid."

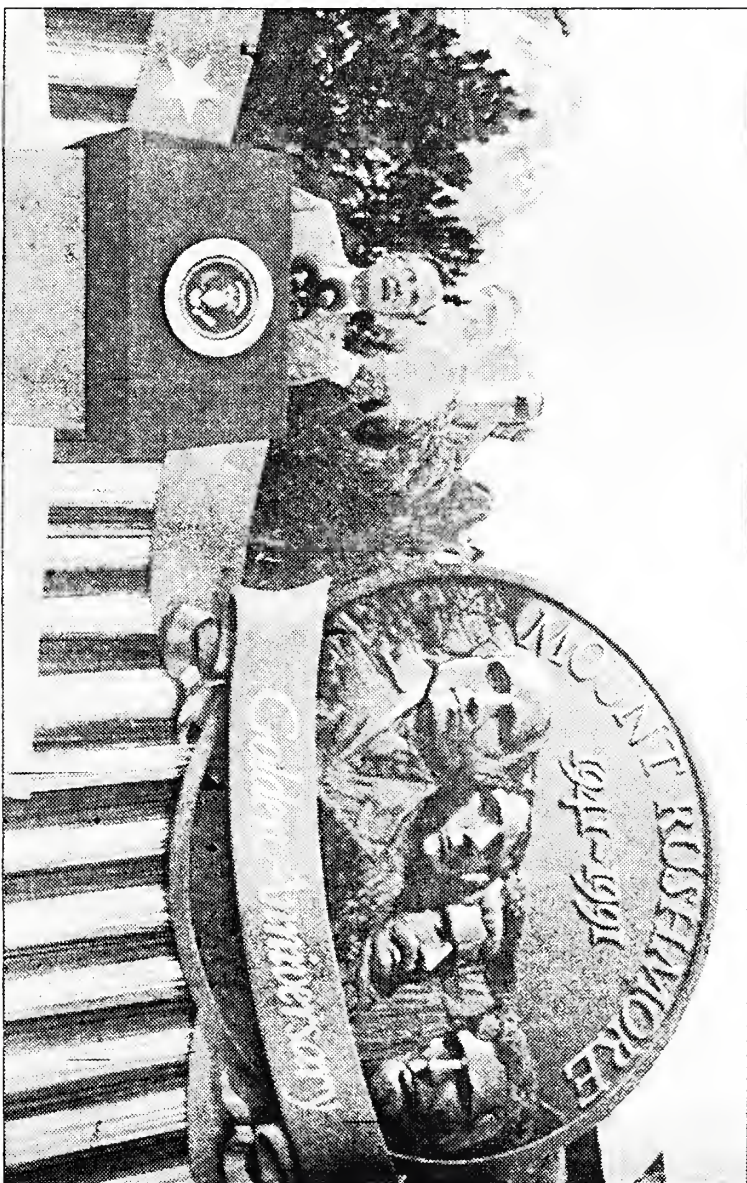
He said that on the eve of Independence Day, Americans should "express our undiminished devotion to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, ideals as towering and solid as the monument that honors them."

Before leaving the White House earlier in the day, Bush declared at an East Room ceremony honoring U.S. leaders of the Gulf war that "Desert Storm marked the end of an era of self-doubt and lingering uncertainty about America's staying power and sense of purpose."

At that event, Bush bestowed the Presidential Medal of Freedom upon the Desert Storm commander, Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell, Secretary of State James A. Baker, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney.







ASSOCIATED PRESS

## Coining some phrases

A giant replica of a coin commemorating the 50th anniversary of Mount Rushmore graces the stage near President Bush yesterday as he speaks at the first formal dedication ceremony for the monument in

South Dakota. In his remarks, Bush quoted George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln and Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas.







ASSOCIATED PRESS

## Cowboy and the chief

Austin Lammers of Hermosa, S.D., watches the closing ceremonies at the 50th anniversary of Mount Rushmore's opening on Wednesday with President

Bush and first lady Barbara Bush. The president attended Fourth of July ceremonies yesterday in Marshfield, Mo., and Grand Rapids, Mich.





the Outer Banks of North Carolina. It is an area I visited with my parents but, at the time, I was not aware of how much the world changed in that one place and in those first moments of flight.

There is something important about an ordinary place that becomes an icon not by the touch of Disney, a place that remains mostly how it has always looked and becomes a part of a representative American story. I wanted especially to go back with his book to those misty dunes and see them more completely as an American living in the century when human beings took wing from the edge of my country.

We get the whole story of those Buckeye Wright brothers studying the national wind and weather charts to find the perfect place to ascend. They find Kitty Hawk. Zinsser writes, "This conjunction of two men and a place has been fixed in my imagination all my life, partly because of the very name of the place - Kitty Hawk! - is so perfect, so suggestive of flight. What happened there is one of the American stories I most enjoy thinking about."

We enter his thinking and come again to see the airplane, Kitty Hawk's "sacred icon," but also the sand, "its sacred soil." With Zinsser, I feel the wind I felt when I went to those banks, and I touch the sand. But now that place has its proper story, and I am a part of it, through my memory, this book, and my American citizenship.

It is a citizenship that I claim not in order to smother that which is personal, ambiguous, and incomplete; it is a patriotism that is, a growing "yes" to my own country, a "yes" that leaves room for any necessary "no."

It is a citizenship I claim with the likes of a Wilbur Wright, who wrote in the era of his life which is now mine, "For some years I have been afflicted with the belief that flight is possible to man. My 'disease' has increased in severity and I feel that it will soon cost me an increased amount of money if not my life. I have been trying to arrange my affairs in such a way that I can devote my entire time for a few months to experiment in this field."

He did. He flew and he landed safely, making that place the ground of his enacted imagination. And might that be exactly what this country is, for each of us when we lunch alone roaming imaginatively between "then" and "now," and for all of us as we look for places to vivify our belief in the "Great Experiment" of which we remain the inheritors and guardians? Might this be the land of enacted imaginations - past, present, and future? And might we Americans be only beginning to learn how to "fly," especially with one another?

## 'American Places'

### Mount Rushmore

**S**O dominating were the four Presidents [at Mount Rushmore], each one an American original, that for a while I couldn't think about anyone else. But then I became aware of a fifth man tugging at my sleeve, demanding equal time. Gutzon Borglum was no less an American original. "Americans harbor a special love for the impossible task," says the opening sentence of an orientation film that shows Borglum's crew blasting the stone around the emerging Presidents. One shot in particular sticks in my mind. The original plan put Jefferson at Washington's left (as seen from below), and by 1933 the workers had roughly carved his hair, his eyes and his nose. At that point Borglum began to run out of good rock and also encountered a large crack in the granite. He simply dynamited the half-finished Jefferson into the gorge and started a new head on Washington's other side. That's not a man suffering from a failure of nerve. Jefferson never did fully cooperate. Because Borglum carved him as he looked at 33, when he wrote the Declaration of Independence, he appears younger and more feminine than the other Presidents, partly because of his wig. Many early visitors were disappointed. They said it wasn't a good likeness of Martha Washington.

Borglum was the son of an immigrant Dane, born in 1867 in Idaho, a product of the frontier in his view of America as a land of limitless opportunity. Like other aspiring artists of his generation, he went to Paris in the 1890s to study. There he met Auguste Rodin, who became his mentor. It was Rodin, apparently, who taught Borglum how to use light to "animate the eyes and the sculptured head. At Mount Rushmore, what appears to be a pupil in the eyes of the Presidents is a protruding shaft of granite almost two feet long.

"In the afternoon, when the sunlight throws the shadows into that socket," one of the rangers, Fred Banks, told me, "you feel that the eyes of those four men are looking right at you, no matter where you move. They're peering right into your mind, wondering what you're thinking, making you feel guilty: 'Are you doing your part?'"

### Appomattox

**B**UT through the stillness [at Appomattox] one theme kept booming in my ears: forgiveness and rebirth. "Grant and Lee had to look far into the future," [National Park Ranger] Ron Wilson said. "They knew that the energies that had been given to divisions for so many years would have to be devoted to rebuilding the country. Their meeting wasn't one of those peace conferences that plant the seeds of another war. There was no vindictiveness. The terms that Grant offered at Appomattox set the tone for the other three surrenders by Confederate units. They accepted exactly the same terms that Grant offered Lee."....

The village [of Appomattox Court House], I felt, existed in a cul-de-sac of history, above politics and almost outside time, as if it had been brought to life for just one event. Only three people were strongly alive to me there. Two of them, Lee and Grant, continued to radiate powerful qualities that Americans still value and honor: one symbolizing nobility and the aristocratic tradition of the old South, the other symbolizing the self-made common man of the new North, Midwest and West.

The third person was the inescapable Lincoln. The man would never get out of my life. Appomattox was, finally, his show. I could almost see him standing over the little table in the parlor of the McLean house, where Grant was scribbling the surrender terms. I knew that Lincoln had often spoken of wanting a merciful peace, but I didn't know whether he and Grant had found time to discuss it, and I asked Ron Wilson when the two men had last met. He said they had met on April 1 at City Point - on the "River Queen," in the James River - and had talked at length about the rapidly approaching end of the war and the civil disarray it was bound to bring.

"You just know," Wilson told me, "that Lincoln said, 'Let 'em down easy.'"

William Zinsser

■ Excerpted from "American Places: A Writer's Pilgrimage to 15 of This Country's Most Visited and Cherished Sites," by William Zinsser, HarperCollins Publishers, New York, 1992

## All Nations Under God, Indivisible!

**A**LTHOUGH the world of nations seems divided on many fronts in its struggle for freedom and economic stability, if we look through the lens of history we see that progress is being made.

Men and women of many nations are courageously overthrowing some of the more blatant forms of tyranny. A great overturning is going on in mankind's concept of government. People are rejecting the blundering, despotic rule of the self-serving few for the larger concept of government by consent of the governed—government of and by and for the people. Freedom and democracy are welling up as a vital force that is really worth striving for!

As I've watched nations struggling into freedom, I've been impelled to pray in support of their efforts. Some Bible passages from Isaiah have comforted me. One passage points out, "The government shall be upon his shoulder." While another assures us that "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

*The Christian  
Science Monitor's  
Daily Religious  
Article*

Certainly we can trust God, the Creator of all, to govern all peoples wisely. But we do need to recognize and seek His guidance. When we, as individuals and as nations, lift up the banner of this spiritual standard we are pledging our allegiance to the one God, one Mind. And as our nations are more and more fully governed by God, they come closer to the ideal of being nations "indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." And isn't increased liberty and justice what these times are all about—this restructuring of governments, this interwoven global rebuilding going on for the benefit of all mankind?

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "God is indivisible. A portion of God could not enter man; neither could God's fulness be reflected by a single man, else God would be manifestly finite, lose the deific character, and become less than God."

Doesn't this tell us that our leaders need to be standard-bearers who rely on God's leadership, on His governing power, to guide them? The God-directed man reflects God's wisdom in all the decisions he makes. And these are always choices that lead to greater unity for mankind.

Accepting this spiritually-based unity as God's promise for people and nations, I find it easier to feel God's presence and to have a confident certainty that He is guiding any outcome, whether here at home or elsewhere in the world.

In truth, God's spiritual, universal government is already established and is totally harmonious. When we turn to Him, we find the solutions we need. Lifting thought to the recognition that there is a Supreme Power can open the doors of our minds to new solutions. There can never be anything beyond the reach of God's power. Knowing this, calms anxiety and confusion, whether about candidates, policies, issues, or world upheavals. One God, indivisible, over all nations, will be, and from a more divine perspective is now, totally in control. The government is on His shoulder. And, as Christ Jesus tells us in Matthew's Gospel, "With God all things are possible."

You can find more articles about spiritual healing in the Christian Science Sentinel, a weekly magazine.

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drug-abusing  
society





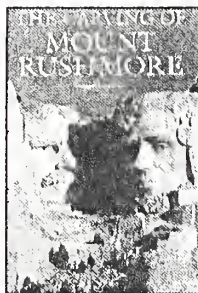
the scams entail contracts, recovery of lost life savings is nearly impossible.

**The Carving of Mount Rushmore**, by Rex Alan Smith (Abbeville Press, \$19.95).

As originally conceived, the face of Thomas Jefferson on Mount Rushmore was to be on George Washington's right—and there's a photo in this book of Jefferson's likeness emerging—but the rock was found to be faulty, so the work was blasted away and Jefferson moved to Washington's left.

Washington was chosen for the monument because he was the founding president, Jefferson not only because he had been a principal architect of the Constitution but also because he had made the Louisiana Purchase (which included the Black Hills), Abraham Lincoln because he preserved the Union and Theodore Roosevelt because the chief sculptor, Gutson Borglum, and U.S. Sen. Peter Norbeck, who had been South Dakota's governor, wanted him. A controversial choice, Roosevelt was tailored to fit the Rushmore theme of "continental expansion." By building the Panama Canal, Borglum said, "Roosevelt completed the dream of Columbus, opened the way to the East, joined the waters of the great East and West seas."

This is not just about how 800 million pounds of rock were removed to carve the four faces, each as tall as the Great Sphinx of Egypt. It is also the story of the four men who made the monumental dream come true, despite obstacles as diverse as protesters decrying the desecration of the hills and the lack of experience with sculpture of the men who did the actual carving—heroic work indeed, for they endured bone-chilling cold, stifling heat and clouds of granite dust.



Clarence Petersen







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## Work less, play more is logical solution to unemployment

By Mark Hill

**T**he Italians call it "Lavorare meno, lavorare tutti" or "Work less and everyone works." We call it the four-day work week. Whatever you call it—it's coming.

Look at our economy. Worker productivity is climbing, setting new records every year, but work-related stress is escalating just as quickly. The economy is growing at a reasonable rate, yet unemployment is stuck at unacceptable high levels.

Our work force is divided into two camps—the overworked and the under-worked. Something has to give.

The four-day work week is inevitable. The only question is whether we'll embrace it voluntarily or wait until it's forced upon us by legislative fiat.

There is nothing natural or carved-in-stone about the 40-hour work week. Anthropologists tell us that pre-industrial man spent only 15 to 20 hours a week engaged in activity necessary to sustain life.



November 25, 2009

## Recordings reveal more Mount Rushmore history

There were only three presidents in the early designs of Mount Rushmore.

George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson were in the early plans, and Lincoln Borglum, son of sculptor Gutzon Borglum, recalls a visit to the White House during discussions about adding Theodore Roosevelt's head.

In newly released taped interviews, Borglum says: "President Coolidge was determined that Roosevelt should be included in the group. And his reason for it, and I remember sittin' in his office when they were talking about it in the White House, that President Roosevelt was the first president that we had ever had that had done anything ... to protect the rights of the workingmen."

After leaving the White House that day, Gutzon Borglum eventually sculpted Roosevelt's face into the granite high atop Mount Rushmore.

Lincoln Borglum also was with his father when they saw Mount Rushmore for the first time and it was chosen for the carving.

"That's the one he wanted. Because it fit what he wanted better than any rock we'd seen," Lincoln Borglum recalls. "In the first place, it was about the solidest piece of rock except for Old Baldy over there, um, that we'd found in the whole Hills. And then it faced to the southeast, so it had better light on it."

The interviews with Lincoln Borglum, who died in 1986, and his sister, Mary Ellis Borglum Vhay, who passed in 2002, are among the many oral histories being preserved at the University of South Dakota.

"It's great old history," says James Borglum of Hermosa, who is Lincoln Borglum's son. He knew the interviews were done in the 1980s, he said, but wasn't aware of their specific contents.

In wide-ranging discussions, Gutzon Borglum's children describe their father's frustration with Washington bureaucracy; his close friendships with presidents and politicians such as former South Dakota governor and U.S. Sen. Peter Norbeck; and President Coolidge's time at a cabin in the Black Hills.

At one point, there were requests to put Franklin D. Roosevelt's likeness on the mountain. "And then after Kennedy was shot they wanted to put him up there," Lincoln Borglum recalls. "But of course thank God there's no room for him, you know, not any more heads."

Work on the mountain was spread out over 14 years, but could have been done in four or less had funding been consistent, Lincoln Borglum said.

"It could have been done in probably three or four years at the most if we'd of had steady financing, which, you know, you get financed for three months or six months or sometimes only two or three weeks, and then you'd have to shut down for three or four months."

Lincoln Borglum took over work on the mountain when his father died in 1941, and Lincoln Borglum was named the first superintendent of Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

Transcripts of the tapes are detailed, even noting the times when laughter interrupted the often- funny



stories surrounding Gutzon Borglum's quest to build the soaring sculpture.

When Coolidge spent the summer in the Black Hills, others had quietly fenced in an area of the stream and stocked it with giant trout, Lincoln Borglum recalls in one interview.

"And he'd thought he'd gone to, died and gone to fish heaven, I guess. 'Cause they'd been feeding these [laughter] fish horsemeat. [laughter] And he'd walk up to the bank and they'd just come boiling up there like Bernice's trout would [laughter] He couldn't miss ... They fenced off four, five hundred yards of the crick."

Around the same time, Coolidge invited several cameramen to the lawn outside his Black Hills lodge.

"And they got Coolidge and he was very gracious about this, he'd go back in the game lodge and he'd dress up like an Indian and he'd come out and they'd take some footage of him. Then he'd go back in there and he'd dress up like a cowboy, and they'd take some more pictures of him. And this went on for about an hour.

"And finally he said, well gentlemen, have you got everything that you want and, they said yes, thank you very much Mr. President, you've been very gracious to us. We thank you for your time and all that.

"And the guy from Universal, no, the guy from Fox, he had taken his handkerchief and had stuck it in the camera lense to keep the dust out, and Coolidge saw that. And when he got all through, when he was going back in the house to tell them goodbye, he said, you know, you get a whole lot better pictures if you take that handkerchief out of your lenses [laughter]. This guy had shot two-thousand feet of film. [laughter]"

## Additional Facts

more online

To search for transcripts at the South Dakota Oral History Center and find out how to order them, visit: <http://www.usd.edu/arts-and-sciences/american-indian-studies/oral-history-center.cfm>.

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# "Abraham Lincoln? My mom goes to work with that guy!"

Abraham Lincoln. He's the guy who freed the slaves. He's the one on the far right on the face of Mount Rushmore. And he goes to work with Lois Valencia.

At least, that's what her son, Eli, says...

Valencia, office administrator for LNC's Camp Hill, Pennsylvania district office, says she and her family took a cross-country trip this summer. One of their sight-seeing stops was Mount Rushmore.

"Eli, my pre-kindergarten son, wanted a souvenir," she recalls.

"We told him he could have his trinket if he could name all of the presidents on the mountain."

He recognized both Lincoln and Washington, she says, and after a few minutes of concentration,

memorized Roosevelt and Jefferson as well. The souvenir was his.

Reflecting on his feat on the way back to their car, Eli turned and looked once more at the towering monument. He pointed toward the image of Lincoln, and, in a very serious voice, said, "Mom, I knew that guy because he goes to work with you!"

Poor Lois stifled her laughter, not wanting to dampen her son's pride over his accomplishment. Eli did not realize Lincoln was no longer living — but he *did* know that there's a picture of him in his mother's briefcase that she carries to work each day.

"At the time, I just thought it was funny," Valencia said. "But when I

*Most of you recognize the face on the right — but do your kids?*



returned to work, I realized the little guy was right.

"I do work with Lincoln, and Lincoln works for me. Abraham Lincoln was a man of integrity and dedication, and Lincoln National is a company that operates on those

principles.

"It's the coordinated efforts of working toward a common goal that makes me feel very proud to be part of the Lincoln National team."

Now, how to break the news to Eli about the assassination?

# Small Business

THE  
CORPORATION







**GUTZON BORGLUM**

The largest amphitheater in the world is being planned for Stone mountain, near Atlanta, Ga., as a part of a memorial he will carve there. To prove that the steep side of the mountain made an excellent sounding board an orchestra was taken there and played for between two and three thousand people. *Peck Kill N.Y. 7/10/23*

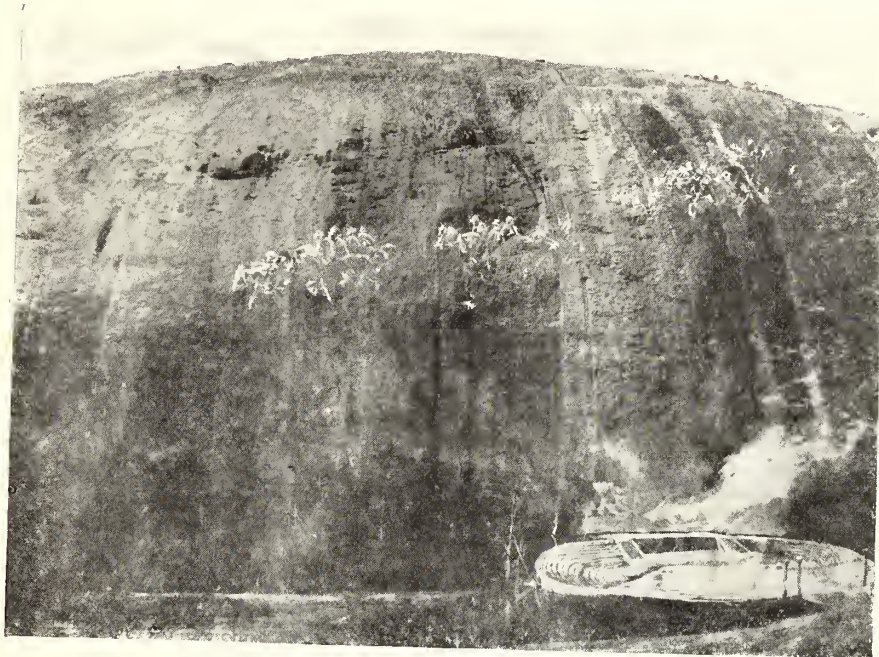
**WON PRIZES FOR SKATING**





*The History*  
*of the*  
*Stone Mountain Memorial*

By  
Mildred Lewis Rutherford  
Athens, Ga.  
State Historian Georgia Division U. D. C.



Stone Mountain, DeKalb County, Georgia.  
(16 miles East of Atlanta, Ga.)

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“Thru untold ages did the vision wait,  
Undreamed of, ‘til God’s chosen servant came  
And, in the Granite Wonder’s face, saw fate  
Flash forth a figured miracle to fame!

Rise Southland! Rise and see—where once the wind  
Played with the banners of your hope unfurled  
Your glory in the living stone defined—  
The **Master Monument** in all the **world.**”

—Elwyn Barron.





# Why Stone Mountain Memorial?

The true history of Stone Mountain Memorial must be written so that the children of Georgia, now engaged in an Essay Contest upon that subject, shall have authoritative data regarding it.

The pamphlet is published by the Georgia Division, U. D. C. for this purpose.

Elwyn Barron was the first to write a booklet upon this subject. The data was collected and furnished him by Mrs. Frank Mason, who was **Miss Elizabeth Venable**, of Atlanta. The demand became so insistent for more information that more leaflets were issued by the authority of Robert E. Harvey, Executive Manager of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association. Under his management the work began to go forward at once.

Then when the Executive Committee proposed the **Children's Founders Roll**, Mrs. Mary Carter Winter (Mrs. Rogers Winter) who has charge of this enrollment, issued two more excellent leaflets, but still there was more needed, and, when this pamphlet goes forth, it will still be found that more is needed.

It is wonderful how rapidly the children are seizing this opportunity to honor their Confederate ancestors. The enrollments are coming not only from Southern States, but from Northern States also, and some from Canada, Hawaiian Islands and the Phillipines. The demand for literature is thus becoming daily more urgent.

None of us as yet realize the greatness of the movement!

I have gathered together extracts from all of these leaflets, written a short history leading to the reason for the movement, and giving Mr. Borglum's own figures regarding the size and measurements on the mountain, in the hope of giving additional help.

## WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE MEMORIAL?

In 1865 the surrender came at Appomattox and the Southern Army was overcome by a larger force. "**Might does not make right**," and the surrender did not mean a "Lost Cause." The principle for which the Confederate soldier fought **was not lost**. The violation of the Constitution by an interference with state rights is today a vital issue in our United States Government.

The spirit in which the Confederate soldier returned to his home was the spirit that really preserved the Union.

Time has proven that the cause was a just cause and this memorial vindicates it.

## WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF THE MEMORIAL?

Taking an extract from the data given by Mrs. Frank Mason, a sister of Mr. Sam Venable, we find that "The initiative of **The Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association** was taken in the summer of 1914 by an article written by Wm. H. Terrell which interest was given vitality by the inspired impulse of an

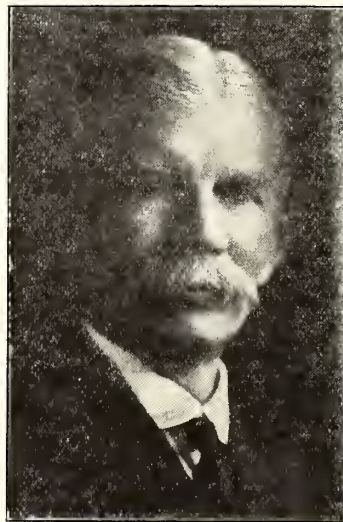
editorial by John Temple Graves." (See extracts from his speech).

Mrs. C. Helen Plane of Atlanta, Ga., an ardent lover of all that pertains to the Confederacy, having lost her young husband during the War between the States, was ever looking for a vindication of the cause for which he gave his life, because she knew the cause was just.

Having received the thought from Mr. Terrell of a Temple on top of this mountain, emphasized by Mr. Graves that there should be such a memorial to the Confederate cause as a statue at the top of the mountain, 30 feet wide and 100 feet deep and to look as near as possible like Robert E. Lee, she prepared a set of Resolutions to present to the Atlanta Chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. T. T. Stevens, presiding. These resolutions gave a definite shape, suggesting the carving of the face of Robert E. Lee upon the side of Stone Mountain. The Resolutions were unanimously adopted, although the scheme seemed visionary.

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson offered resolutions that the women of the Chapter unite in making this monument possible, and offered to give the first \$100.00 to the Monument Fund. The Atlanta Chapter then voted \$100.00 out of the treasury to finance the movement and to begin the work.

Mrs. Plane's implicit faith in the U. D. C. never wavered until three times they endorsed it, but refused to mother it.



MR. SAMUEL HOYT VENABLE

Just here I must pause to say, **Mr. Samuel Hoyt Venable** of Atlanta, Ga., looms the largest in the history of Stone Mountain Memorial, and we must give him the praise, and we must



not forget the optimistic spirit of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Venable Mason, who cheered when all seemed impossible.

God gave us the mountain, and God gave us friends that were glad to give it for such a cause. God gave us Mrs. Plane with perseverance to put her thought into action. God gave us Gutzon Borghum, a man of genius to carve it.

In the first place Mr. Venable was a loyal Southern man, true to the Confederacy. Under such a mother as Mrs. Cornelia Hoyt Venable, who kept firmly built within the hearts of her children a fidelity to their Confederate heritage, one can readily see the reason he so readily responded to Mrs. Plane's and Mrs. Wilson's request. He told them he was assured that his brother's children would feel as he did.

With a happy heart Mrs. Plane reported to the Daughters of the Confederacy the good news. Arrangements were made to have Mr. Gutzon Borghum the sculptor of whom she had heard come to Atlanta to see the mountain and its possibilities.

It was in 1915 that he came as the guest of the U. D. C. He was told that the Daughters of the Confederacy wanted to carve the face of Robert E. Lee about 70 feet above the foot of the mountain on the northern side where the mountain drops in a sheer perpendicular precipice almost a thousand feet from the summit to the base—higher than the Pyramids of Egypt.

After studying the mountain for days, and examining its contour from all angles, and making measurements, he reported to Mrs. Plane and her committee that the statue of one figure would not be commensurate with the greatness of the mountain and that the face of Robert E. Lee would be dwarfed into insignificance. He asked time to submit a plan in which would be portrayed the entire military forces of the Confederacy. The ladies challenged him to do it—but trembled at the possible cost of it.

He soon made his report which was given publicity, and it attracted the attention of the world. In all history there had never been proposed a thing so great, so splendid, so daring, so indestructible and imperishable.

Mr. Borghum reported that the granite of Stone Mountain was perfect for carving and that it showed no signs of having been affected by time. He told them the probable cost. They said, "Carve Gen. Lee first."

Then a movement was started to secure the money.

Mr. Borghum made his visit August 17, 1915. In September following a Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association was organized so that business men and women who believed the undertaking possible could become members.

### **DEDICATION OF THE MOUNTAIN**

The Mountain, dedicated as a Memorial to the heroes of the Confederacy, was planned for May 20, 1916. Georgia Master Masons, with Master N. H. Ballard at the head, took charge

of the ceremonies, and on one side of the corner stone in this inscription:

1916. May 20

"The face of this granite mountain and adjacent land was presented by **Samuel Hoyt Venable** on behalf of William Hoyt Venable and himself to men and women of America for the purpose of perpetually honoring the memory of the Southern Confederacy."

Many addresses were made at this time. Mr. Samuel Hoyt Venable was ill and could not be present, but sent his Dedicatory Address.

Mr. Forrest Adair introduced Dr. James Ninmo Ellis, Mr. Venable's brother-in-law who spoke for Mr. Venable. In his eloquent speech he paid a beautiful tribute to the veterans, and gave the motives that prompted the Memorial. He then presented to Mrs. Plane the deed to that part of the mountain to be reserved for the Memorial. This deed was made to the **United Daughters of the Confederacy**—in value a gift of over \$1,000,000.

There was included in the deed an ample park frontage at the base.

This is Mr. Venable's address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen::

"The heroism of the Southern soldier is the proudest heritage of the South. The gallant men who illustrated that heroism, with few exceptions, are now 'wrapped in the dreamless drape-ry of eternal peace.' The soil of our fair Southland holds their sacred dust as a rich and holy trust. In commemoration of their devoted and unselfish patriotism our people annually gather around their resting places, and, with tears of love and words of eloquence and with fragrance of flowers, recall their deathless deeds of valor. It was indeed a happy and inspiring thought that this great changeless mountain of granite should, by the alchemy of loving remembrance, be transformed into a perpetual memorial to the soldiers of the South. I deem myself fortunate in being allowed the privilege of tendering it to you, Mrs. Plane, as the venerable head of the devoted United Daughters of the Confederacy, in behalf of the Venable Bros., for the purpose stated, and to express the earnest hope that you may be spared to witness the great fruition of your patriotic efforts."

Judge Emory Speer was one of these speakers at the Dedication exercises. He said among other striking things:

"And this mighty rock, a milestone of God's eternity, known to millions who live, and countless millions who are dead, through the benefaction of the patriot and the philanthropist and the sculptor's genius-guided chisel, will perpetuate to millions yet unborn **the heroism, the fortitude, and the glory of the men who wore the gray.**"

Mr. Borghum the sculptor, also Gen. Andrew West made addresses.



The work was begun and all possibly would have gone well, but for the World War. During this interval not only the work was discontinued, but what was begun at great expense in preparation was allowed to be destroyed.

In March, 1923, at a meeting of the Executive Board, the following officers were elected:

President, Hollins N. Randolph, of Atlanta, Ga. (General Director of the work).

1st. Vice-President, W. W. Fuller, of Briarcliff, New York.

2nd. Vice-President, Mrs. T. T. Stevens, of Atlanta, Ga.

3rd. Vice-President, Mrs. Sam Inman, of Atlanta, Ga.

4th. Vice-President, Miss Mildred Rutherford, of Athens, Ga.

5th. Vice-President, Mrs. Francis Gordon-Smith, of Atlanta, Ga.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Chas. J. Haden.

Cor. Secretary, Mrs. Stafford Seidell.

Corporation Treasurer, G. R. Donovan.

Associate Treasurer, Mrs. Robert E. Harvey.

Historian, Miss Alice Baxter.

Auditor, Wm. Plane.

Executive Committee: W. W. Fuller of Briarcliff, New York; H. N. Randolph, Robt. Harvey, S. H. Venable, Eugene Black, W. A. Sutton and Mrs. Sam Inman, Atlanta, Ga.

The deed of gift of the mountain had been made in the name of the United Daughters of the Confederacy when the corner stone was laid, but after the Birmingham Convention when the U. D. C. would not agree to take it as one of the objects for which to work, Mrs. Plane consented to transfer the deed to the Stone Mountain Memorial Association, as a gift from Samuel Hoyt Venable and his nieces, Mrs. Coribel Venable Kellogg and Mrs. Walter Gordon Roper.

The Georgia Division has been giving to Stone Mountain for years and still contributes through their Chapters. The Daughters must never forget this is the child of their brain, and must never let their interest lag, although they did refuse "to mother it," fearing the great expense.

On January 19, 1924, Robert E. Lee's birthday, his face was unveiled and all feel that now the monument—a Memorial to Southern valor—is assured.

If one million children are enrolled then \$1,000,000 of the expenses will be met.

Let no child of Confederate lineage ask in years to come, "Why was my name omitted from the Memory Book? Why is not the name of my grandfather and my great uncles there?"

One child may enroll any number of ancestors or relatives in his or her name by paying \$1.00 for each enrollment.

Let the children remember after their ancestor has been enrolled to send a dollar, or many dollars, and enroll the Confederate soldier who has no one to enroll his name. Parents may enter a Confederate soldier in a dead child's name.

The central group will be President **Jefferson Davis, Robert**

**E. Lee** and **Stonewall Jackson** and four other leaders of high command to be selected by the State Historians of the Thirteen States. Then there will be sixty-five other Generals selected by committees appointed by the Governors of the Thirteen States. Then there will be column after column of gray clad heroes riding or marching over the mountain carved into the granite of gray. Will not this be wonderful!

With the \$1,000 Founders Roll suggested by Mrs. Mary Borglum, for all who are able to place their loved hero or camp, or other organization upon the bronze tablets, in Memorial Hall, and the Children's Founders Roll of \$1.00 each in honor of a Confederate hero, there will be no need that any Confederate soldier's name, army or navy, shall be omitted.

Realizing the many conflicting reports about the size of the mountain and the size and measurement of the figures to be carved upon it, I wrote asking Mr. Borglum for accurate statements to present, for we hope some of these essays will go down in history.

#### **Mr. Borglum's Figures**

Circumference of Stone Mountain, 7 miles.  
Length of the Mountain,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.  
Height of the side to be carved, 867 feet.  
Extent of the carving, 1200 feet.  
Number of the figures to be carved, 800 to 1200.  
The statue of General Lee, 120 feet.  
General Lee's head, 21 feet.  
General Lee's hat across, 21 feet.  
General Lee's nose, 5 feet.  
General Lee's nostril, 3 feet.  
The horse's head, 38 feet.  
Length of General Lee's sword, 36 feet.  
Length of General Lee's stirrup, 21 feet.  
The depth of figure at horse's chest, 20 feet.

#### **MEMORIAL HALL**

The Hall will be in length, 320 feet.  
The width of Hall, 60 feet.  
The height of Hall, 40 feet.

A hall in Memorial Hall is to be **Venerable Hall**, named for those who made the gift.

This Memorial Hall will have 1 door and 12 windows. Each window 13 feet wide will represent a Confederate State. The door will represent Georgia, and will be of bronze and glass. No wood is to be used in the construction of the Hall. Each window and the door will carry the **Coat of Arms** of the State it represents.

The Hall was designed as a memorial to the Women of the Confederacy, and will be delivered to the Daughters of the Confederacy for the preservation of the records and relics of the War Between the States. The first woman to be placed there must be **Mrs. C. Helen Plane**, the one so persistent in



carrying out this thought. Realizing that "were it not for these women there would be today no history given to the world of this great undertaking."

In this Hall will be preserved the names of all contributors to the fund for the Memorial, as well as copies of all Confederate rosters in existence, the roster of each State in a separate receptacle. On the walls of Memorial Hall will be placed bronze tablets bearing the names and deeds of Confederate



MRS. C. HELEN PLANE

*Honorary Life President Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association.*

soldiers, or others who served the Confederacy, in whose memory their descendants gave Founders Roll contributions of \$1,000 to \$5,000 to the fund. Like a shining band of gold these Founders Roll tablets will encircle the walls of this sacred shrine of Southern memories. In the windows and entrance will be erected very large bronze tablets bearing the names of Cabinet Officers, Governors and State House Officers of the Thirteen Confederate States from 1861 to 1865, together with a summary of the military forces contributed by each State to the Confederacy.

The approximate cost of the Memorial will be \$4,000,000. The time to complete it 10 to 12 years.

It is estimated that approximately 7,543,750,950 cubic feet of stone lies above the surface, and that the foundation of the mountain underlie the half of the State of Georgia—as far north as the Blue Ridge mountains, 75 miles distant, and as far south as the coastal plain 250 miles distant.

### Granite Amphitheatre

At the foot of the mountain will be an **Amphitheatre** of wonderful proportions rivaling the Coliseum of Rome.

The remarkable power of the great granite cliff as a sounding board was discovered more than three years ago by Miss Nan Stephens, of Atlanta, who made many sound tests accompanied by such musical authorities as Mrs. Edward MacDowell, John Powell, George Harris, and others. When fully convinced of the success of these tests Miss Stephens wrote to Mr. Sam Venable, to lay before him and Gutzon Borglum the proposition of building in addition to the Memorial a great amphitheatre. Mr. Venable approved the plan and communicated with Mr. Borglum, who also endorsed it.

### Thirteen Stone Steps

There will be an approach to the mountain by a paved road leading to the 13 stone steps that approach the Memorial Hall. These steps will be made of the stone chiseled from the mountain.

### WHAT PART WILL THE NAVY HAVE IN THIS MEMORIAL?

This question has often been asked, not realizing it will not be a monument to Confederate heroes without the heroes of the Navy.

Their true history has never been written. Can we ever forget the **Little David**, the **Shenandoah**, the **Sumter**, the **Alabama**, the **Merrimac** or rather **The Virginia** and many other vessels and their heroes.

Can Admiral Buchanan, and Rear Admiral Semmes, and our Matthew Fontaine Maury ever be omitted from a Memorial to the South?

There are some men still living who commanded ships and some who are connected with the Navy Department of the U. C. V., such as Admiral A. O. Wright who was on the "Hampton," and T. P. Johnson on the "Albermarle," and W. R. Dalton on the "Nashville," and W. B. Fort on the "Gaines," and T. J. Appleyard on the "Patrick Henry," and J. H. Tomb on the "David," besides many others.

Do we realize that Gen. Haldeman, Commander-in-Chief of U. C. V., commanded the "Patrick Henry?"

Admiral Wright and his co-workers are trying so hard to get the records of the men who were officers or sailors during the War Between the States, so that they may be preserved for history and cared for if living and needy today. Many of these records have been destroyed.

Their descendants should see that the names of these men are on the Founders Roll, and their children recorded in that **Book of Memory in Memorial Hall**.

Mr. Borglum says that there is already planned a large **Bronze Group in front of Memorial Hall dedicated to the Memory of the Men of the Navy**.



Upon the Children's Founders Roll every man of the Navy can be enrolled. Let the descendants of these men see to this.

### GOVERNORS OF SOUTHERN STATES

On April 23, 1923, there was an invitation extended to the Governors of the Southern States to meet in Atlanta to listen to the plans outlined and if possible to give their sanction and cooperation to the work. It was a very successful gathering. The Governors who could not attend sent representatives, and the entire South was pledged to support the work.

The question has been asked what if Mr. Borglum should die before the work is completed?

The plaster cast of the figures have been prepared by Mr. Borglum so that another sculptor can complete the work, if the funds are in hand. God grant that Mr. Borglum's life shall be spared, for he loves the work and has given money to it, and is now giving liberally of his time, strength and energy to it.

Many men of vision realizing what this Monument shall mean not only to Georgia and the South, but what it will mean to America and to the whole world in fact—for it will be the greatest monument ever conceived, have given freely and graciously to aid the work. Large sums have been given Mr. Borglum to purchase machinery and practical outfits for the work. His engineer friends are greatly interested and are aiding him.

The gigantic hoisting machinery, especially designed to place a large number of men on the precipice is being made by the Brown Hoisting Company, Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$250,000. Mr. Lester Barlow came to Atlanta to describe it.

Mr. Borglum's first step was to paint on the precipice an outline of the figures of the central group. This was done by means of a powerful projection lantern donated to the Memorial by Edwin Porter of the Precision Machine Company. A small stereopticon slide, containing an outline of the figures, reproduced the lines on the precipice 1,000 feet from the lantern, in enormously magnified scale. It is said those thread-like white lines are 15 inches wide. Men suspended by steel cables with buckets of white paint and wide brushes painted these outlines at night.

Granite was then removed around the painted outlines so as to leave the figure standing forth in projection from the precipice, and on this projecting block of granite the actual carving was done. Probably since primitive men opened their first crude rock quarry there has never been a quarry so unique, so difficult, so stupendous, as this—a quarry perched on the perpendicular face of a precipice, hundreds of feet above the plain, hundreds of feet below the summit.

Many of those employed in the work are giving their time and energy for less money than they could get elsewhere.

Superintendent J. G. Tucker shows great interest in the

work and did all he could with others to have the work on General Lee's head ready by January 19th, 1924.

No one can estimate how great the expense must be for such an undertaking.

If only the South would awake to what this monument is going to mean in history they would not be indifferent to the giving of their money.

### **SPEECH OF JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES**

Quotations from the speech of **John Temple Graves** which suggested Robert E. Lee on the mountain.

"To the Veterans of the dead Confederacy, to the daughters and sons, and to all who revere the memories of that historic and immortal struggle, I bring today the suggestion of a great memorial, perfectly simple, perfectly feasible, and which if realized will give to the Confederate soldier and his memories the most majestic frame in all the world.

It is a wonder that it has not been suggested and realized many years ago. Just now while the loyal devotion of this great people of the South is considering a general and enduring monument to the great cause, 'fought without shame and lost without dishonor,' it seems to me that nature and Providence have set the immortal shrine right at our doors, and that we have only to open our eyes to see it, and our hearts and hands to make it wonderful.

On the steep side of Stone Mountain, facing northward, there is a sheer declivity that rises or falls from 900 to 1,000 feet.

Here then is Nature's matchless plan for a memorial. On this steep side let those who love the Southern dead combine to have the engineers cut a projection 30 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Into this projection, and as high as it may be made let us ask Lorado Taft, the republic's greatest sculptor, to chisel a heroic statue, 70 feet high, of the Confederate soldier in the nearest possible resemblance to Robert E. Lee.

There will be no monument in all the world like this our monument to the Confederate dead. None so majestic, none that will more powerfully attract the interest and the admiration of those who have a soul.

And so, with the heroic statue to Robert E. Lee, the flower and incarnation of the Southern soldier, and all for which he stood, chiseled by an American architect into the towering crest of the most remarkable mountain of solid granite in the world, the passing crowd of men and women will come to see it from all around the world, and the little town of Stone Mountain will hold henceforth an object of artistic, romantic and sentimental interest unique among the wonders of the age.

I know Sam Venable, the owner of the mountain, and I make bold to say that the brave and loyal spirit of this gallant Georgian will not refuse consent which will make this mountain more than a Parnassus."



## WHAT MADE THE MONUMENT POSSIBLE?

The monument that is being carved today on the side of Stone Mountain by Gutzon Borglum would not have been possible without a suggestion of its possibility.

To **JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES** we must give that honor in all fairness.

With all the suggestions in the world, the monument would not have been possible had not the Venable family, with Samuel Venable the moving spirit, consented to give the right to have this done. Then **Samuel Venable and other members of the Venable family** loom largest in the possibilities of the monument.

The monument would not have been possible with all the suggestions of its possibilities, and with the magnanimous gift of the mountain side had not some one with a full realization of the whole matter, taken it to heart, and pressed it under discouragements of all kinds, never satisfied until the work began, and that honor belongs to **MRS. C. HELEN PLANE**, of Atlanta, first President of the Georgia Division, U. D. C.

With suggestions, gifts, and persistency the monument would not be possible then unless a genius capable to carve it, and willing to sacrifice much to attempt it, could not have been found, and to **GUTZON BORGLUM** of Stamford, Conn., belongs the honor of the man of genius found, and his hands would be powerless without the engineers and workers to carry out his plans.

With all suggestions, gifts, persistency, and genius and workers, the monument is still not possible in its completeness, without the **GIFTS OF MONEY** to finance it from those most vitally interested in it; men and women of vision who see the greatness of it; and men and women who are giving their time in directing and managing the work from headquarters.

Special mention must be made of the **PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT** under the direction of Mr. Rogers Winter, and of the **PRESS OF THE WORLD** for aid in this wonderful work.

John Temple Graves paid this tribute to Hollins Randolph, the President of the Association:

"Congratulations to **Hollins Randolph** whose great executive ability in this work will surely live," and the history of Stone Mountain could not be given without stressing the work of this friend of the movement. He gave the first gift to the Founders' Roll—\$2,500 in memory of his father.

Special mention must be made of the great work being done by **Mr. Dave Webb**, the civic leader of the Executive Board.

Now let the slogan be:

1,000 enrollments of \$5,000 each;

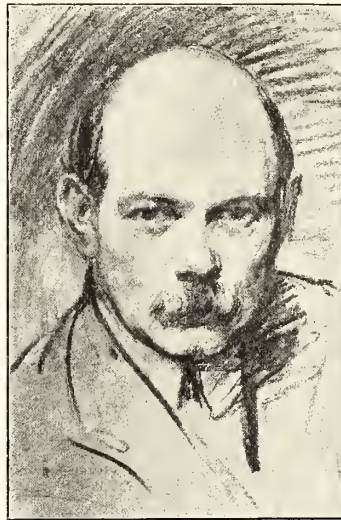
2,000 enrollments of \$1,000 each;

1,000,000 enrollments from the children in memory of Con-

federate heroes at \$1.00 each, (age from one hour to 18 years of age.)

Then smaller sums from those who want a part in this great memorial.

Let's all feel as Mrs. Plane felt—"It can be done," and do it.



GUTZON BORGLUM, *Sculptor*

#### LETTER FROM MR. BORGLUM

Quoting from a letter just received from Mr. Borglum, he says there is no such word as fail in Stone Mountain. "We have prohibited the phrase 'I can't' in this work. No man is allowed here who thinks it, lives it, or works it.

The work is being done and the great model of the central group is about one-third done in the studio at the foot of the mountain and the heads of **Davis** and **Jackson** will be completed by June 1st.

I have struggled for the building of this Memorial for just one purpose and that is to place in sculptured history not **Lee**, nor **Jackson**, nor **Davis**, nor any other individual in the great fight, on an exalted position on the mountain side, but to use the dimension of the mountain itself, and by the inclusion of the **entire forces of the Confederacy**, present a record so comprehending of the struggle to maintain the self determination in each separate and sovereign state that the world would not forget—not the Confederacy—but the **principle**, and that principle was not lost at Appomattox nor surrendered.

Through the interest that the building of this mountain will attract, we will impress upon all America, which is most important, that the South rendered in that four years fight an



imperishable service to the cause of principles of liberty that must be acknowledged, if this Union is to stand."

#### **PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE FUND**

Executive functions of the Association are in the hands of an Executive Committee selected on the basis of their interest in the great undertaking and their experience in handling large affairs. The members of this committee are as follows:

Captain James W. English, honorary chairman, chairman of the board of the Fourth National Bank, a former mayor of Atlanta, and a Confederate captain who fought four years in the army of Northern Virginia.

Hollins N. Randolph, chairman, prominent Atlanta lawyer, general counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson.

Robert E. Harvey, vice-chairman and executive manager, vice-president of the Atlanta Joint Stock Land Bank, and secretary of the Atlanta agency of the War Finance Corporation.

W. W. Fuller, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., capitalist.

E. Rivers, capitalist, real estate developer and director of a number of large corporations.

Eugene R. Black, president of the Atlanta Trust Company, lawyer, and general manager of the southern division of the Red Cross during the World War.

Samuel Hoyt Venable, donor with his family of the Mountain, head of large business interests.

Thomas W. Connally, lawyer, alumnus of Emory University, University of Georgia, and Yale, grandson of Joseph E. Brown, Confederate war governor of Georgia.

Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta city schools.

Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, civic leader and philanthropist, chairman of the Georgia woman's division of the Council of National Defense during the World War.

George R. Donovan, vice-president of the Atlanta National Bank.

Dave W. Webb, civic leader, vice-president of Foote & Davies Company.

Headquarters of the Association are at 504 Hurt Building, Atlanta, from which offices it is conducting its various activities.

"The heart of the Southern people has taken hold of this great work and there would be sorrow and disappointment if anything should thwart the plans, so definitely and earnestly forming, to realize the classic sculpture that is to make for the Confederate soldier the noblest and most impressive monument in all the world."





Rates are per person, double occupancy, effective 1/1/84. (JFK) via Leisure Air (a public charter). Rates vary by season. Taxes and departure taxes are additional. See to us for details.

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or call:

**H I**  
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**T · O · U · R · S**







# The **F**ACES of **S**TONE **M**OUNTAIN

Surrounding the famous sculpture is a 3,200-acre park—Georgia's most popular attraction.

By Vivian Holley

For kids who grew up in Atlanta, a cherished tradition of high school graduation was climbing Stone Mountain to see the sunrise. Most had journeyed many times before up the sloping side of the massive mound of granite that hulks on the horizon like a great beached whale. But staying up all night made the trek a celebration for the scrapbook.

## First a Big Rock

The president of the Atlanta chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy may have been the first person to picture the big, bare rock—825 feet high and covering 583 acres—as a canvas for art. In any event, it was the United Daughters who consulted noted sculptor Gutzon Borglum in 1915. Borglum signed on, and struck a deal with the land's owners stipulating that the property now deeded to the UDC would return to the owners if the grand undertaking was not completed within 12 years.

Borglum began designing. By 1923 he announced he was ready to begin carving the trio of Civil War figures on horseback: Confederacy President Jefferson Davis and Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

The following year, a covey of dignitaries, including the governors of Virginia, Texas and Alabama, feasted at a banquet table balanced on a granite

shelf in front of the depiction of General Lee, and citizens congregated for the unveiling of Lee's head.

But problems seemed endless and enormous, and Borglum grew testy. In 1925, he destroyed his model and sketches, waved good-bye to Georgia and struck out for South Dakota and greater success carving Mount Rushmore. Georgia then acquired a new artist, Augustus Lukeman. Work proceeded steadily, and in 1928 an unveiling was staged of the still-in-progress monument, with New York's Mayor Jimmy Walker as guest of honor. But the completion deadline had passed. The owners reclaimed their property.

In 1958, the Georgia Legislature purchased the granite outcropping and surrounding land to develop a state park and complete the hapless memorial. Enter sculptor number three: Walker Kirtland Hancock of Gloucester, Mass., who by design would leave Lukeman's planned carving incomplete, as though the figures were bursting from the rock. In 1972, the job finally was finished.

## A World of Fun and Adventure

Today, the storied mountain is the centerpiece of Georgia's most visited attraction—3,200 acres of woodlands, meadows, nature trails and family-directed activities. Thirty-six holes of golf,

tennis, mini-golf, swimming, fishing and boating add to the attraction, in addition to annual festivals and a seasonal laser light show.

There's also a zoo and a petting farm, an antique auto and music museum, a Skyline and an antebellum plantation with 20 restored buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries. A paddle wheeler plies a lake, and a train chugs five miles around the mountain. More is coming in 1996 when the park will host tennis, archery and cycling events during the Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta.

Where to stay? Try the lakeside campground, the Stone Mountain Inn or the Evergreen Conference Center and Resort.

Parking permits are \$5 for one-time entry, or \$20 yearly for unlimited entry. Admission to individual attractions runs approximately \$3 adults, \$2 children.

For more information, contact Georgia's Stone Mountain Park, Box 778/H&A, Stone Mountain, GA 30086; (404) 498-5702. ■

*Vivian Holley is a native Atlantan who writes about travel around the world and in her own back yard.*



JEAN HIGGINS/NEW ENGLAND STOCK PHOTO





Bottle / Gutzon - Mount Rushmore + Stone Mountain  
DRAWN 21 a

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